# Two new Bamboos from the Malay Peninsula

*By* R. E. HOLTTUM

**Schizostachyum terminale** Holtt., sp. nov.

Culmi speciminis typici 1 cm. diametro; vaginae culmorum 13 cm. longae, tenues, pallidae, dorso pilis pallidis appressis vestitae, summa vagina ad laminam et auriculas juncta fere triangularis (apice rotundata); auriculae 5 mm. latae, 2 mm. altae, setas flexuosas confertas 5 mm. longas ferentes; lamina erecta, anguste triangularis, c. 8 cm. longa, basi haud 10 mm. lata, marginibus inflexis, supra basin versus pilis appressis vestita; ligula parva. Laminae foliorum 16–20 cm. longae, 2·7–4·2 cm. latae, glabrae, superiores petiolis 3–4 mm. longis sustentae; ligula humilis; auriculae interdum setas 5 mm. longas ferentes. Spiculae solitariae apices ramulorum foliosorum formantes, angustae, teretes, 4–5 cm. longae, 4–5 floribus perfectis et 1–2 imperfectis constructae; internodium infimum rachillae 4 mm. longum, internodia cetera c. 7 mm. longa; lemmata glabra, 15 mm. longa, apice setiforme 1 mm. longo instructa; paleae paulum longiores, 2-carinatae (carinae pilis brevibus rigidis ornatae) apice 2-aristatae, aristae 0·5 mm. longae; lodiculae 3, 5 mm. longae, hyalinae, apicem versus minute punctatae, non fimbriatae, una symmatrica 2 mm. lata, duae asymmetricae augustiores; stamina non visa; stylus in anthesi quam palea paulum longior; fructus 25 mm. longus stylo rigido persistente incluso.

TYPE: Kedah, Sungei Krian, Inchong Estate, river edge, leg. J. C. Nauen, S.F.N. 35821.

The spikelet-structure of this species does not differ in essentials from that of *S. grande* Ridl.; the principal clear difference is in the ciliate keels of the paleae in *S. terminale*. The apex of the spikelet examined is still incompletely developed, and the nature of the terminal imperfect floret is thus uncertain. *S. terminale* differs strikingly from *S. grande* in its vegetative habit, being much smaller, with smaller leaves, and in the position of the spikelets which (so far as observable in the type specimen) are exclusively solitary and terminal on leafy branches. *S. grande* is a very common bamboo in forest at moderate elevations on the Main Range in Malaya. I have examined many specimens, both in the field and in the herbarium, and have no doubt that Mr. Nauen's collection represents a distinct species.

**Gigantochloa ridleyi** Holttum, sp. nov.

Culmi ad 16 m. alti, 10 cm. diametro, glabri, virides; vaginae culmorum longe persistentes, ad 25 cm. longae, dorso pilis fere nigris appressis vestitae, apice extus in laminam insensibile transgredientes; laminae non deciduae, erectae, in juventute ad culmum appressae, triangulares, vaginarum mediarum c. 8–10 cm. longae, 6 cm. latae, fusco-pilosae, basi non angustatae sed in auriculas humiles rigidas decurrentes; laminae margine basin versus setas breves arcuatas ferentes, auriculae setis similibus prope laminam ornatae; junctio vaginae et laminae arcuata; ligula ad 3 mm. alta, fere integra, margine aliquantum undulata, leviter dentata, non setifera. Laminae foliorum ad 40 cm. longae et 6 cm. latae, infra praeter pili pauci prope costam glabrae, petioli laminarum inferiorum 4–5 mm. longi, laminarum superiorum 10 mm. longi; vaginae juveniles hirsuti, auriculae parvae glabrae, ligula humilis, integra.

TYPE: cult. Hort. Bot. Singap., lawn W, leg. J. L. Pestana in Herb. Singap. et Kew.

The plant from which the type specimen was taken was brought by Ridley from Province Wellesley to Singapore, at a date not recorded. The Singapore plant now forms a large clump, and in more than 40 years has not been known to flower. The auricles and ligule of the culm-sheaths are very like those of *Gigantochloa verticillata* (sensu Backer), for which reason I have no doubt of the genus; but I have never seen another Gigantochloa with the peculiar broadly triangular, erect, persistent culm-sheath-blades, nor have I found any such described. The original plant in Province Wellesley was in a village, not wild, and probably came from further north, as I believe other village Gigantochloas have done, brought by man. I once saw a plant near Kota Tinggi, Johore, which was very similar to the type plant of *G. ridleyi*, but I did not take a specimen.

Some Javanese gardeners at the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, who are connoisseurs of edible bamboo-shoots, told me that the shoots of this bamboo are astringent. The culms are strong and quite large, and would doubtless be useful for constructional purposes like those of *G. verticillata*.